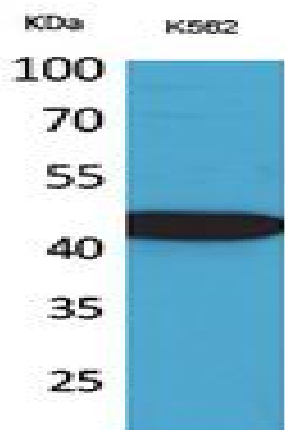


Fractalkine Polyclonal Antibody

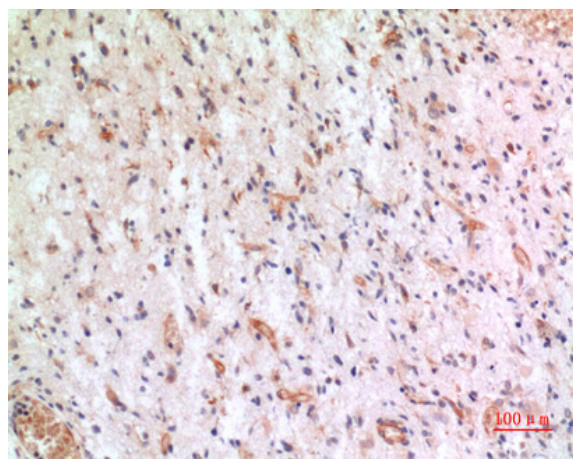
Catalog No :	YT5354
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Fractalkine
Fields :	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Viral protein interaction with cytokine and cytokine receptor;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection
Gene Name :	CX3CL1
Protein Name :	Fractalkine
Human Gene Id :	6376
Human Swiss Prot No :	P78423
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O35188
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CX3CL1. AA range:231-280
Specificity :	Fractalkine Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Fractalkine protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-1:300. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability :	-15 °C to -25 °C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 °C)
Observed Band :	42kD
Cell Pathway :	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Chemokine;
Background :	<p>function:The soluble form is chemotactic for T-cells and monocytes, but not for neutrophils. The membrane-bound form promotes adhesion of those leukocytes to endothelial cells. May play a role in regulating leukocyte adhesion and migration processes at the endothelium. Binds to CX3CR1.,induction:By TNF and IL-1 in pulmonary endothelial cells and umbilical vein endothelial cells.,online information:CX3CL1 entry,PTM:A soluble short 95 kDa form may be released by proteolytic cleavage from the long membrane-anchored form.,similarity:Belongs to the intercrine delta family.,subunit:Monomer.,tissue specificity:Small intestine, colon, testis, prostate, heart, brain, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.,</p>
Function :	<p>function:The soluble form is chemotactic for T-cells and monocytes, but not for neutrophils. The membrane-bound form promotes adhesion of those leukocytes to endothelial cells. May play a role in regulating leukocyte adhesion and migration processes at the endothelium. Binds to CX3CR1.,induction:By TNF and IL-1 in pulmonary endothelial cells and umbilical vein endothelial cells.,online information:CX3CL1 entry,PTM:A soluble short 95 kDa form may be released by proteolytic cleavage from the long membrane-anchored form.,similarity:Belongs to the intercrine delta family.,subunit:Monomer.,tissue specificity:Small intestine, colon, testis, prostate, heart, brain, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.,</p>
Subcellular Location :	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .; [Processed fractalkine]: Secreted .
Expression :	Expressed in the seminal plasma, endometrial fluid and follicular fluid (at protein level). Small intestine, colon, testis, prostate, heart, brain, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Most abundant in the brain and heart.

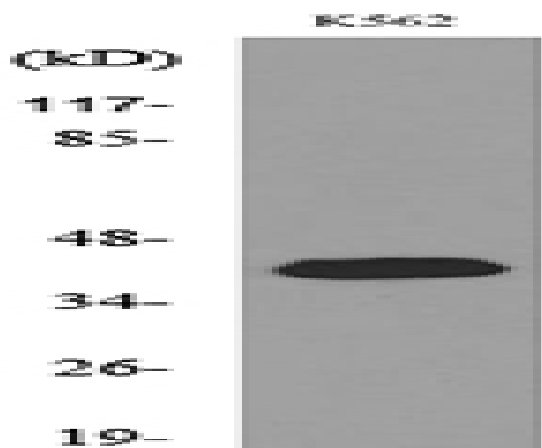
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using Fractalkine Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from K562 cells, using CX3CL1 Antibody.